

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

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Federal Bureau of Investigation

MICROFILMED

JUN 30 1964

DOC. MICRO. SER.

Director  
Central Intelligence Agency  
Washington, D. C. 20505

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

Dear Sir:

For your information, I am enclosing  
communications which may be of interest to you.

Very truly yours,

*J. Edgar Hoover*  
John Edgar Hoover  
Director

/ Enc. H/W

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any,  
this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

FORM 2227  
4-64

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2E  
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2004 2006

FOR COORDINATION WITH FBI

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

HY FILE NO. 1-1650

REPORT MADE AT <b>New York</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>2/26/37</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>1931</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>W. J. [illegible]</b>
TITLE <b>CHANGLED</b> <b>NIKOLAI NIKOLAEVICH [illegible] was:</b> <b>Nikolai Nazarenko, Nick Nazarenko,</b> <b>Nicholas Nazarenko</b>		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - R</b>	
<div style="float: left; width: 20%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <b>MICROFILMED</b>  <b>JUN 30 1964</b>  <b>DOC. MICRO. SER.</b> </div> <div style="float: right; width: 80%;"> <p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p>Subject came to NY Office several times and was interviewed. He is residing Van Brunt Pl., Amsterg, N.J. States father was Cossack Cavalry Officer killed by Bolsheviks; mother took him to Rumania where he graduated military school and served in Rumanian Army up to 1933. On intelligence mission for Rumanians captured by Russians and spent 7 to 8 years in various concentration camps. Escaped and served with anti-Bolshevik Partisans in Caucasus. Fought with Cossacks allied with Germans. Went to American Army near end of war and spent several years in US camps. Entered US at Boston, Mass. 8/13/47. Claims birth Starocherkassk, Russia, 12/6/11. Subject had collection of Russian books he claimed to have acquired during the war. Permitted photographing of NKVD Self-Defense Manual and turned over 24 Red Army Training Manuals. Subject later mailed 63 typed pages, which is first quarter of his autobiography. All material, except book manuscript, forwarded to Bureau. Photographs of subject in German Army and Partisan uniforms secured, as well as photos of personal papers, many of which were German Army orders and certificates. Subject brought in copy of letter to editor</p> </div>			
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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-50225-1

Encl.

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of newspaper "Russkoye Slovo" in which he defends himself against various charges. Copy is signed and is set out. NAZARENKO expects to move residence to Nyack, NY. Description set out.

This is an FBI investigative report and makes no recommendation for clearance or disapproval.

DETAILS:

The title of this case is marked changed to reflect the complete name of the subject as NIKOLAI GRIGORIEVICH NAZARENKO and the additional aliases by which he is generally known as NICK NAZARENKO and NICHOLAS NAZARENKO.

On February 26, 1951 MICHAEL J. KOSOLAPOFF of 3 West 98th Street, New York City, brought the subject to the New York Office. KOSOLAPOFF has been known to the New York Office for a considerable time.

NAZARENKO gave his address as Van Brunt Place, Keansburg, New Jersey. He stated that he is married and has a small child and is employed as a bricklayer by the Rayburn Construction Company. He said that he learned the trade of bricklaying while confined in a displaced persons camp in Germany. He came to the United States on August 13, 1944 as a displaced person on the SS GENERAL HOLBROCK, arriving in Boston, Massachusetts from Memingen, Germany. He gave his date and place of birth as December 6, 1911 at Stárocherkosk, Russia.

He claimed that his father was an officer in the Russian Army who was killed by the Bolsheviks in 1929 in the Ukraine. He said his mother took him to Bessarabia in 1921. He then attended Cadet Corps and Military School in Targoviste, Rumania, and became an officer in the Rumanian Army. He said he served in Rumanian Military Intelligence

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from 1931 to 1933. In May, 1933 he claimed to have been sent on a mission for the Rumanian army to act as a Russian citizen in Russia.

He said he carried forged papers and was intercepted when crossing the Dniester River. He said he abandoned his papers but was wounded and captured by the Russians. He spent seventeen months in jail at Tirospole, where he was questioned constantly by the then G.P.U. He was sentenced to ten years in concentration camp by the Special NKVD Court in Moscow and was sent to Vechto Petchora in the North Urals.

He escaped with three others in 1935 and went to West Siberia to Ostaki (Ph.). He said this area was not favorable to the Russian Government at the time, and that he escaped detection for a while by claiming to be a topographical map expert for the Soviet Government. However, the Russians sent additional political commissars to the area and in December, 1935 he was again taken by the Secret Police and was confined in Berozov Prison in Siberia with the same friends with whom he had escaped.

NAZARENKO said he was in and out of various prisons up to 1939 when he again escaped, this time from the prison mines near Chibyu. He was somewhat vague as to these mines, but said that the prisoners were extracting radioactive ores. He claimed to have proceeded to the Caucasus where he joined the anti-Bolshevik Partisans to 1941. He said with forged papers he entered the city of Taganrog, where he was when the German Army approached.

He said that in October, 1941 the Russian Commissars at Taganrog opened the jails and armed the prisoners to fight the Germans. However, he led a group of these prisoner-Partisans to their capture by the Germans. Through 1942 with his Partisan group, he fought with the Germans around Rostov. Then in 1943 he fought at Stalingrad, where he was severely wounded.

He was sent to Belgrade, Yugoslavia, where he was in a hospital. Then for a time he worked as a watchman in

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in a museum there. There he met ATAMAN VIACHESLAV GRIGORIEVICH NAUMENKO, who was the leader of the Kuban Cossacks. He married the daughter of NAUMENKO in Belgrade in 1944.

He said that just prior to the end of the war with Germany, the Cossacks left the Germans and joined the Allies and NAUMENKO took the Cossacks to the American Army in April, 1945. He said he eventually got to Heidelberg, Germany with the group of Cossacks he was leading and later he was joined by his wife and General NAUMENKO.

All spent the intervening years to 1949 in various displaced persons camps in Germany. In 1945 and 1946 various Soviet Commissions attempted to get them returned to Russia, but were successfully opposed. Eventually they were brought to the United States as mentioned above. He said that NAUMENKO, his father-in-law, is now employed in a Catholic convent or monastery at Orangeburg, New York.

On the occasion of this visit, NAZARENKO exhibited a book which he had in his possession. The book was entitled "A Course in Self-Defense Without Weapons (Sambo)". The book was published in Moscow in 1940 by the Training Division of the Section of Cadres, NKVD, USSR. Its sub-title is "Textbook for NKVD Schools". The author was named as V. F. VOJAKOV and the "responsible editors" are N. S. KZEBOV and A. I. STANKOVICH. The book is 540 pages in length with a hard back cover and is printed on a thin inferior grade of paper.

The book has been described briefly in the magazine entitled "The Challenge", published by the Association of Former Political Prisoners of Soviet Labor Camps, 112 West 72nd Street, Room 325, New York. The article describing the book is by one of the editors, N. KIRGIZOV. The article follows one by N. NAZARENKO, who is identified in the magazine as the individual who secured the book from an office of the NKVD during the war. NAZARENKO stated that he is the individual named in the magazine.

Concerning his securing the NKVD book, NAZARENKO gave essentially the same information as is published in his

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short article in "The Challenge". He said that in 1942 before he was sent to Stalingrad, he was fighting with the anti-Bolshevik Partisans with the Germans when the Germans captured Rostov. They got to an NKVD Office at or near Rostov and a considerable supply of books and papers were taken and destroyed. NAZARENKO claimed to have secured this book and to have succeeded in keeping possession of it through the intervening years to date. He claimed that it was not exhibited by him to CIC or other authorities while he was in a displaced persons camp.

He also said that when he entered the United States, United States Customs officials showed no interest in it. He permitted the book to be photographed and copies have been separately forwarded to the Bureau and the microfilm of the book is being maintained as an exhibit in the New York Office.

On later visits to the New York Office, NAZARENKO was questioned further concerning his family and his origin. He said his father was GRIGORI VASSILIEVICH NAZARENKO, born in Bessarabia in a village known as Akerman or Akmanzit. He said that his father was a Czarist Cavalry Officer, who was killed in 1918 while fighting the Bolsheviks.

His mother was NATALYA IVANOVNA KOLOLENO, who was born in the same place as his father. He said that his mother and two sisters were captured at Mariupol by the Bolsheviks and died in a concentration camp in 1941, when it was bombed by a Soviet airplane.

Concerning military education, NAZARENKO said that he was educated in Rumanian Military School as mentioned above. Later, when he was serving with the Germans in the Cossack groups that were absorbed into the German army, the Germans sent various of their leaders to a cavalry school at Bromberg. Supporting this, NAZARENKO exhibited a piece of a certificate and a Kembuch, which was apparently an identification issued to Cossacks.

Later in this report there will be described these items as well as others of personal identification exhibited by NAZARENKO.

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As to his Rumanian education, HAZARENKO said he finished Rumanian Cadet School in 1920, then went to a military school for two and one-half years. He said he was assigned to a regiment of Hussars. After two months, he asked for another assignment and was sent to counter-espionage office, where he served from 1931 to 1933. On May 7, 1933 he was sent to enter Nikolaev in Russia for military information for the Rumanians.

HAZARENKO was directly asked the question had he ever served in the Soviet Police. He denied this, saying that any assignment he ever had with the Soviets was around Taganrog where, in common with many other Cossacks, he had forged papers for short periods of times.

Concerning the capture of the books, HAZARENKO said that in 1941 the Germans captured Rostov, but were thrown back. In 1942 in a second advance, they again took Rostov. About this time, he was serving with the Germans. He said that with twenty-five men, he proceeded between the Russian lines into the area around Bataisk. He stated that his group captured various towns as well as four trucks loaded by the NKVD with papers and records. He said the Germans destroyed most of the papers, but he managed to secure a few of the books. Others he picked up at various places during the rest of his service and secured some from persons.

During the early period of the war, when he was with the Cossack Partisans, numerous of the men besides himself used forged NKVD papers. At one time, he said, by using these papers he worked in a Russian steel plant.

HAZARENKO was asked to furnish the names of other Russians available in this country, with whom he had military service. He gave the following:

One BYEV  
102 Shrewsbury Avenue  
Red Bank, New Jersey

One KURBSKY  
220 West Side  
Red Bank, New Jersey

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He pointed out that numerous names of such people would be included in the manuscript of his book. It was difficult to get such specific information from him due to language difficulties.

Among other information furnished by NAZARENKO was that he was a member of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America, Local 618, New Jersey, where he holds alien working book #133323.

He also said that he had talked with some patent attorney, whose name he could not recall at the time, at 274 Madison Avenue, New York City, concerning a military invention. He said that he has a plan, but no model, for a measuring device which is intended to detect the existence of underground plants by detecting from a distance temperature differentials which could be caused by ventilators, exhaust, smokestacks, etcetera. NAZARENKO said that he is not a trained engineer, but stated that he is a practical or self-trained engineer.

On the two latter visits to the New York Office, NAZARENKO brought twenty-nine more books and pamphlets and odd papers. All were in Russian and appeared to be Red Army manuals. Some bore the stamp of the Rostov Red Army School. Copies of these books have been forwarded to the Bureau separately and translations of the titles are as follows:

1. Handbook of Handfighting
2. Teaching Manual
3. Manual on Winter Protection
4. Physical Training Manual
5. Navigational Manual
6. Officers Manual on Setting up Defenses
7. Machine Gun Manual



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8. "Molotov Cocktail" Manual
9. Machine Gun Manual
10. Cavalry Reconnaissance Manual
11. Night Fighting Manual
12. Tank Manual
13. Permanent Fortifications
14. Manual on Rifle
15. Tactics of Attack
16. Observers Manual
17. Cavalry Manual
18. Water Crossings
19. Army Engineers Manual
20. Manual on Training Cavalry Horses
21. Mountain Troops
22. Barricades Obstacles
23. Plankers, Scouts - Outposts
24. Anti-Tank Methods
25. Current Fighting Conditions
26. Camouflage
27. Engineers Handbook (Swamps Woods Fighting)
28. The Machine Gun Division

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29. Three pages of Military Airman's Manual
30. Pocket Scale of Firing Calculations
31. Fly leaf and contents of book, The Rifle Detachment During Battle
32. Odd sheets

On April 17, 1951 NAZARENKO came again to the office and brought one more book, which he stated is the last in his possession. This book is marked with the letter "A" and is entitled "Reconnaissance Work of Army Staffs", by L. YA. MAILE.

On the April 17th visit NAZARENKO made available the contents of his wallet for photostating. This included several pictures of himself in Cossack and German Army uniform. There was one picture showing himself and his wife on the occasion of their marriage. Copies of these photographs are enclosed to the Bureau and Newark.

Among the papers, photostatic copies of which are retained in New York Office exhibits, are the following. Identification of these papers was made and translated where necessary by Mrs. MIRCA EVANS.

"June 8, 1945.

"Certificate issued by the Mayor of Aalen to Capt. Nasarenko and warrant officer Rudomacher (by order of the American Military Government). Both men have to proceed to Kempton and Reuthe, and all authorities should give them aid and assistance."

"September 6, 1943.

Some sort of certificate issued to Nikolai Nasarenko (one-half page is missing).

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Notes about army pay paid out in Binars and Reichsmarks.

Two pages from Nikolai Nasarenko's "Service Book": he was promoted to Captain on July 1, 1943; his merits, leaves of absence, etc.

April 30, 1944.

Letter to the Ataman of the Kuban Cossacks in Belgrade, signed by German Major, saying that Captain Nasarenko is being released from the Division and will proceed to the Cossack Headquarters in Belgrade.

June 27, 1944.

Letter to the Headquarters of the Cossack Armies in Berlin, signed by German Major, advising him that Capt. Nasarenko's transfer as a worker of the Cossack Headquarters has been changed to a command order.

May 6, 1944.

an excerpt from the "Order of the day" of the Division, dated April 29, 1944, saying that Captain Nasarenko is being transferred from the First Cossack Division to the Headquarters of the Cossack Armies in Belgrade. The excerpt is signed by a German Major.

March 24, 1946.

"March Order" issued by German Major to Capt. N. Nasarenko to proceed from Thiergarten via Lindau to Kempten on an inspection tour. All institutions are requested to give him aid and assistance.

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Fragment that might be the second page of the "March Order". It contains instructions what to do in case of sickness, etc. and an "Acknowledgement" by the person to whom it has been issued.

May (?) 5, 1955.

Certificate signed by the Chief Doctor of a Field Hospital saying that Capt. N. Masarenko lost certain pieces of clothing, a gun, and binoculars during the bombing of Belgrade.

Certificate about pieces of clothing and ammunition received.

Original acknowledgement that Capt. Masarenko was paid 600 Dinars for his board from August 14 to August 16, 1944.

Notes about Army pay paid out in Dinars. Stamp of the Deutsche Bank in Berlin saying that 1,500lt. Liras were paid out on September 22, 1944 for a trip to Italy.

October 6, 1944.

A letter from the Reichsminister for the Occupied Eastern Provinces (Department for the Cossacks), addressed to the Commander in Villach, requesting the latter to hand over the Army Museum of the Kuban Cossacks to Capt. Masarenko for transportation to the Army Museum in Dresden.

October 6, 1944.

A letter from the "Department for the Don, Kuban and Terek Cossacks", addressed to the Army Museum in Dresden, asking the Museum to take care of the Army Museum of the Kuban Cossacks, which, packed in boxes, is being delivered by Captain Masarenko.

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April 30, 1944.

Letter, signed by German Major, to Captain Nasarenko in Belgrade, notifying him that he is being released from the Division and transferred to the Headquarters of the Cossack Armies in Belgrade. He is asked to present himself at his new post after his convalescence.

March 22, 1944.

A receipt about arms and ammunition given out to Capt. Nasarenko (?) Also "personal description" and name and address of his wife and parents.

August 8, 1944.

Remarks in a "Pay Book" to the effect that the owner is entitled to receive army pay through the office in Belgrade, starting from May 1, 1944, etc.

NAZARENKO also furnished a carbon copy of a letter which he wrote to the editor of the newspaper "Russkoye Slovo". The translation follows verbatim:

"March 7, 195...?"

"An open letter to the Editorial Office of the newspaper 'Russkoye Slovo'.

"Dear Mr. Editor,

"I beg you earnestly to publish the following:

"10 months ago on the pages of your esteemed newspaper I was accused of:

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"that presently I had acquired the name of Saparenko, that during the last war in time of the German (occupation) I had recruited certain persons into special cadres which executed Jewish people in the city of Minsk, 'liquidated the prisoners' and after I was accused of other absurdities.

"Thereby were given no exact data, i.e. no places, no dates, no real names of the 'witnesses' of the crimes committed by me, etc.

"I understood that the plausibility and the foundation of the text to you 'materials' (frequently manufactured and polished up by specialists of preparation of all kinds necessary for them 'compositions and paper bombs') had deceived you just as well as they did many honest people.

This is one of those lies which are used by the many-faced lackeys of the bloody crucifying Russia Communism. They are trying to dishonor, to take out of the front line every convinced enemy of Communism. They are trying to inject mutual mistrust, enmity, discord and demoralization into our immigrants.

"I kept silent up to the last days. I hoped that some amateur or a professional informer will dare to name himself, so I would be able to prosecute him or at least expose him on the advice of esteemed Mr. N. Zhigalov who suggested it in an article entitled 'The damned heritage' (#12823 copy of your respected newspaper).

"It's gratifying that I have already some documents and witnesses, for example, about the intimate friendship of some 'loyal' Americans of Russian origin with the communists like Apostolov, who went to the East with a red banner etc., also about some Soviet agents and friends of the Gestapo in Hitler's time, from Europe.

"It would be interesting\*\*\* if all these 'messers' would try to find a real document not of a Soviet manufacturing, or even better, if they would try to find a witness who could

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"confirm under an oath that I had anytime, anywhere recruited anybody to the above-mentioned cadres, had hung, executed, worked for the Gestapo, NKVD, the Red Army or if I ever had worn a Red Army uniform.

"In order to help them, I am going to state about myself the following:

"My father had died in the struggle with the Communists. At 21, I started to continue this struggle. The GPU picked me up when I was wounded. After 17 months of horror in their cellars I turned gray. By a decree of the Special Council of the NKVD I was convicted for an armed resistance against the USSR and sentenced to 10 years in the White-Pechora 'Corrective Labor Camp'.

"I was at the Kanta, Kozhva, Pechora, in the area of Kr. nys and Chib. I fled over the Ural Mountains to the Ossetians, who revolted against the USSR. I was wounded and taken again to the White-Pechora camp. There in the Chib penal solitary confinement cell I was treated awfully for almost a year. I fled to the Caucasus, I became a leader of a partisan detachment consisting of the Mountaineer - brethren. I fought there long before the last war. I beat them also during the war at the front lines of the Eastern front. I fought with the fighters who took to the arms for the sake of vengeance toward their executioners and I would put on any uniform I could find again anywhere if an opportunity comes up. This opportunity is not far away. There is a great number of us, with God and also the memory of the tortured ones by the Communists.

"I do not conceal my intentions. That is why: the Soviet lackeys occasionally put on a mask of innocence joining various kinds of political scoundrels and are trying in Europe just as well as here to slander everyone who hates the Communism as I do.

"The details of my past I describe in a book, which I have intentions to publish. The persons who have a grudge

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"Against me may have an advise: they should turn to the 'CIC' or to the Immigration Authorities for more detailed information, since they (the Authorities) have exhaustive verified information about my past.

Please accept assurances of my respect.

"Lieutenant-Colonel  
N. Nazarenko"

"The author used the word 'parts'  
Author's quotation marks  
This sentence is not written, but understood  
Author's quotation mark

He furnished another short letter of transmittal to the editor. This latter one was dated September 12, 1949. This letter was signed and is set out verbatim:

"Freehold, N.J.  
9.12.1949.

"Dear Mr. Editor,

"I send you this article and hope that you will publish it in your newspaper without any changes. I ask you to print it even if by sections, but without any cuts, since this article describes the true activities of the 'Cosack Semestliniki', i.e. one of the groups of those betrayers of our ill-fated Fatherland many factions of which are known by us, Cosacks, better than by anybody else.

"The used ... were taken by me from the newspapers in my possession. ... newspaper ... lished by the 'Semestliniki' during the ... success (at Hitler's time). I also used some ... materials, which I can bring over personally for checking or information.



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"I hope that you will publish my article for the sake of Russia and for the sake of the country which gave me refuge.

"I remain

"At your service

"Respectfully yours

Nikolai Gr. Nazarenko

"My address:  
H. Nazarenko  
c/o Mr. Treynoff  
RPI (1)  
Freehold, N.J.

Tel: Freehold 6-0053 J 1"

As an enclosure to this latter letter there was a nine page statement in Russian, also signed. A free translation, some parts of which are verbatim, indicates this to be an admonition of what NAZARENKO terms "self-styled Cossacks" who, he says, are supporters of Communism. These appeared to be excerpts from the paper of the Cossack organization, "Kazachii Vestnik".

"Activities of the Supporters of Communism"

Verbatim

"About three months ago, the Immigration Authorities had detained the Kuban Cossack Troops' Ataman, General Vincheslav Gregorievich Namsenko, who has just arrived at the USA. It was done because of false, based on invented and purposely distorted materials, infamy information cooked up by experienced professionals of this 'business'.

"It was done and is still carried on by a small group, the members of which so recently (at Hitler's time) were Nazi lickspittles and at the same time secret Bolshevik supporters, who acted as villains in regard to all real members

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"of the white Anti-Communist Russian Migration.

"They, as the rest of the Red, Pink and in general all colored and colorless scum of our emigration were fascinated by the whirl-like career of the 'Leaders'. as Stalin, who rose from a plain robber to a 'Generalissimo' - master of 1/6 of the whole world.".....

A Brief Summary

The writer denounced bitterly the above-mentioned group naming the men - scoundrels, crooks, manyfaced people, who for their selfish interests are ready even to sell their own country.

The author said:

"In the very beginning of the Hitler adventure, with the all out support of the German National-Socialists, Glazkov declared himself the Chief of the whole 'Cossack National Movement' (CND), and his closest accomplices L. Pemenko, S. Fedorov, I. Bilyi, I. Bezuglov, V. Kurgansky and others named themselves the 'Center of the CND'. At the same time there were appointed the 'CND' leaders in various countries:

"In Germany: Lt. of the Cossacks, I. A. Vaisnik (Berlin) Acting for him Lenivov.  
"Protectorate: A. A. Poliakov (Prague)  
"Italy: (Capt. of Cossacks, N. I. Krenchov (Firenze)  
"Slovakia: (Capt. of hundred Cossacks, G. L. Pemenko (Bratislava). Act. for him engineer A. V. Pavlidakov  
"Hungary: (Capt. of the Cossacks, T. G. Gukov (Budapest)  
"Serbia: A. A. Poliakov (Belgrade). Act. - Capt. of 100 Coss. A. P. Kharanov (Uzhitsa)  
"Autonomous Banat (?): Colonel P. I. Nedbaevsky (Nagy Becsk)

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"Bulgaria: Agronomist M. M. Lvaikov (Sofia)  
Act. for him P. A. Acharlanov  
"Rumania: Capt. of 1st class S. Margushin  
(Bucharest)  
"Autonomous Dniestriansky region: Colonel A. V. Ermakov  
"Belgium: G. S. Muzakov (Brussels)  
Act. - V. Kuzhko  
"France: General I. N. Konovodov (Millancourt)  
"Finland: V. V. Kuznetsov (Karainen Lielax  
Bratnas)

Slazkov himself and his "Center of the KNE"  
(Except the members who lived abroad were at Prague where they  
began to publish a newspaper "Kazachii Vestnik" (Cossack's  
Herald), so called "Organ of the KNE". The means for publishing  
of this newspaper were provided by the Rosenberg propaganda  
branch.

First of all, they (KNE) extended their gratitude  
to Hitler and expressed their faithfulness and devotion to him.  
Trying to please Hitler and hoping to secure for themselves some  
more help for beheading the Cossackship, for the seizure and for  
maintaining their power over it and over the future "Kazachii",  
betraying the whole Cossackship to its deep indignation, the  
group had sent to Hitler and his assistants the following  
telegram:

"To the Fuhrer and Chancellor Adolf Hitler  
Imperial Marshal Hermann Goerring  
Imperial Minister Van Ribbentrop  
Imperial Protector Baron Van Neurat.

"At the historic moment of the Fuhrer's decision,  
the Cossack National Center tenders from the whole Cossackship,  
abroad and enslaved fatherland, their joyful feeling of faith-  
fulness and devotion....we, Cossacks, leave ourselves and all  
our forces at the Fuhrer's disposal...we firmly believe that the  
victorious German Army will secure for us the reinstatement of  
the Cossack statehood, which will be a loyal co-member of the  
Fate of Three.

"8/22/1941

"Prague."

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The text of this telegram was fully printed in the first copy of their newspaper "K.V." on 1/22/1941 in Prague.

Similar telegrams were sent to all Generals and the Consuls of Italy, Rumania, Hungary, Croatia and Slovakia.

On December 25, 1942 the "KNI" published its Statute in the newspaper "K.V."

Verbatim

In the section concerning the aims and activities of the "KNI", Glasnov openly declared:

1. Relentless struggle with....Jewry and Freemasonry.

3. Establishment of.....a sole independent Cossack State, "Kazakia".

4. Permanent alliance with the German Empire and recognition of its (German's) protectorate of "Kazakia".

In the section concerning outward emblems:

5. Mutual greetings: To raise the right hand and say "Slava" (Glory)

In the section about the "KNI" membership there is a warning that:

3. Members of the "KNI" can't be persons of Jewish origin and also.....Freemasons.

4. Persons, who desire to participate in the "KNI" must fill out a written statement in which they indicate that they share the aims and aspirations of the "KNI" movement

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and are absolutely ready to carry out orders given by the Chief of "ANL" movement and by the Subordinate to him persons and organs.

5. Acceptance of new members is possible after a careful investigation of the origin and the viewpoints of the new members of the "ANL".

The rest of the Statement consists of excerpts from the newspaper "A.V." which confirm the mentioned above information.

The writer said:

"Burning with fierce hatred toward the Western Democracies, i.e. America, Britain, France and others, the Glazkov 'pack' named them Jewish-Masonic, international scoundrels, murderers, criminals, etc. Only the Bolsheviks were called communists and the Nazi had a favorable propaganda."

The author ends the Statement with a passionate appeal to save the tortured for 30 years Fatherland from the communists and the fifth-columnists. He begs to think of the relatives left behind the Iron Curtain and of the readers' own sufferings over there.

He said:

"God is with us! Death to Communism. Unmask it..Stifle their agents....everything for salvation of our Fatherland and Mankind."

\* Author's quotation marks  
\* The future Cossack State

On a later date NA:ARBNGO mailed to the New York Office sixty-three pages of the manuscript of his autobiography, which is not yet translated. He stated that this represents about one fourth of the book and he will forward the remaining portions. He also said that the manuscript recounts his personal experiences.

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It is to be noted that during these interviews NAWARENKO appeared to be concerned over attacks on himself and his father-in-law, General NAWARENKO. Several times he expressed the desire to take personal violent action against his detractors.

The above-mentioned documents are maintained in the exhibits of the New York Office.

When last interviewed, NAWARENKO said that he was moving to Nyack, New York shortly and would notify this office of his new address, if he should do so.

NAWARENKO is described as follows from personal observation:

Age:	39 (birth date December 6, 1911)
Height:	About 6' or 6' 1"
Weight:	170 pounds
Build:	Slender, but athletic
Hair:	Black, thick and straight, graying
Eyes:	Blue
Features:	Small and regular
Peculiarities:	Small mustache
Scars & Marks:	Bullet scar on left side of neck and back of neck; was wearing worn gray suit and dark blue homespun overcoat of foreign cut

ENCLOSURES TO THE BUREAU (4)

Four photographs of subject.

ENCLOSURES TO NEWARK (4)

Four photographs of subject.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -